

Wilson's Doctors Rescribe Long Rest Cure in Bed; Government and Longshoremen in Strike Deadlock; "Sky Pilot"

2,701 Miles Flown in Less Than 25 Hrs.

Average Speed Made by
Maynard From Mineola
to San Francisco Is
108 Miles an Hour

Lieut. Kiel Wins Eastbound Race

Five and One-Half Hours
Behind Parson; Beats
Spatz by 20 Seconds

Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the famous "sky pilot" aviator, broke all transcontinental records yesterday and won the first half of the greatest aerial race in history.

Unpaced, the flying parson tore through space at an average of 108 miles an hour. Through fog, rain, hail and snow he flew, covering the 2,701 miles that separate Mineola from San Francisco in 24 hours 55 minutes 55 seconds, actual flying time.

From the moment his powerful Liberty motor pulled the wheels of his De Havilland biplane from the Mineola turf at 9:34:56 Wednesday morning until they touched the San Francisco landing ground at 1:12:07 p. m. yesterday there was an elapsed time of 8 days 3 hours 37 minutes and 49 seconds.

This must be added the three hours difference in time between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This makes the total elapsed time of Lieutenant Maynard's remarkable flight 75 hours 22 minutes 40 seconds.

Transcontinental Records Broken

This brilliant performance shatters all transcontinental records both for time and speed. Even the total elapsed time of Lieutenant Maynard, which includes all compulsory stops at the various control stations, eclipses all previous transcontinental records.

In the meantime, Lieutenant E. C. Kiel and Major Carl Spatz, the leading eastbound fliers, were making a flying race from Buffalo to Mineola. They landed at Roosevelt Field with only twenty seconds between them.

A geographical error robbed Major Spatz of second place in the great race. He mistook Hazelhurst Field—where the race was to end—for the terminus and landed there. Quickly realizing his error, he took off again and landed at Roosevelt Field at 6:35:30 p. m. The wheels of Lieutenant Kiel's DH-4 touched Roosevelt Field at 6:35:10. Kiel was 20 seconds ahead of Spatz.

Return Race on October 20

It was officially announced by the United States Army Air Service yesterday that the return flight across the continent would start on October 20. All competing airplanes completing the outward flight will remain at the terminus until that date, when they will race back across the continent to their original starting stations.

The news of Maynard's great victory was received at Roosevelt Field yesterday afternoon just as a telephone communication announced the departure of Lieutenant Kiel and Major Spatz from Mineola on the last leg of their flight.

Mrs. Maynard, with her two daughters, Evelyn, five years old, and Rosalyn, four years old, was on the field anxiously waiting for news of her husband. As she watched the large number of airplanes maneuvering in the air she appeared extremely nervous, and she breathed a heavy sigh of relief.

Good Luck and Judgment

Lieutenant Maynard's victory came as the result of continued perfect flying, good luck and judgment. On Friday evening, at the most critical moment of the race, when he had already been overtaken and passed by no less than three of the westbound fliers, he suddenly realized that there was an hour's difference in time between Salt Lake City and Salsburg. He immediately changed his mind and flew to Salsburg, thus regaining the lead.

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Kiel Willing to Yield Honors to His Opponent

At Des Moines, Iowa, Friday morning, Major Spatz, in his DH Bluebird, arrived at Hazelhurst Field twenty-four minutes after Lieutenant E. C. Kiel had landed there from Omaha. The major entered a protest against Kiel on the ground that he had left Omaha two minutes before he should have done under the rules of the race. Lieutenant Kiel was penalized two minutes.

Last night in the desperate race between these two from Binghamton to Mineola for the first honors for the eastbound contestants, Major Spatz arrived over Mineola first, but through an error of judgment landed at Hazelhurst Field instead of Roosevelt Field. The two fliers adjourn each other.

Lieutenant Kiel landed at Roosevelt Field at 6:35:10 p. m. Major Spatz, realizing his mistake took off again and landed at Roosevelt Field at 6:35:30 p. m. There then arose the question as to which of the two had officially finished first.

"I waive my rights," said Lieutenant Kiel. "There is no question that Major Spatz beat me in."

However, Lieutenant Kiel is officially recorded as having landed first, and this record will have to stand unless the judges change it.

Swann Wrong, Says Foreman Of Grand Jury

Almiral Denies Any Member Had Business Relations With Delancey Nicoll or With Morgan Interests

Raymond F. Almiral, well known architect and foreman of the extraordinary grand jury which day before yesterday carried its differences with District Attorney Swann into open court and asked to be relieved of further direction of its inquiry into Mayor Hylan's Interborough strike conspiracy charges, last night gave out an interview which he said was for the purpose of "clearing up any misapprehension" and "not to provoke or invite unwarranted statements."

District Attorney Swann was "absolutely in error," Mr. Almiral declared, in stating that one member of the grand jury, which Mr. Swann said was not in sympathy with the transit inquiry, had business relations with Delancey Nicoll, and another had connections with the Morgan interests.

The District Attorney, Mr. Almiral stated, "had made no investigation to substantiate his allegations before uttering them."

Commenting on Mr. Swann's charges that three members of the jury were holders of Interborough bonds and hence not qualified to sit in the conspiracy investigation, Mr. Almiral declared to divulge the names of these jurors.

Those Prejudiced Do Not Vote

"The amounts (of bonds) are immaterial," he added, "and according to the procedure of the grand jury, jurors who conscientiously feel that there may be reason for prejudice, do not vote. The knowledge of the business interests of the grand jurors and the occupation of each cannot be new to the District Attorney."

Asked whether the grand jury was in session when District Attorney Swann got his information in regard to some of its members being Interborough bond holders, Mr. Almiral said:

"If it were so, it was decidedly improper to reveal any procedure of a grand jury in session."

When Mr. Almiral's attention was called to statements that Herbert G. Einstein, a Wall Street broker and member of the grand jury, had offered the motion calling for a general investigation of the transit situation, the foreman said:

"That may be so. There were several doing so at my request. Whether or not I recognized him I do not know. I may state unequivocally that Mr. Einstein represents as unselfish and as high a class of citizenship as any member of the grand jury."

Move Made at Jury's Request

The pronouncement calling for a general transit investigation and the displacement of Judge Swann and his staff by George Gordon Battle, was "formulated by me in an endeavor to express the unanimous sense of the members of the grand jury," said Mr. Almiral.

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Coal Peace Plan Fails; Strike Nov. 1

Leaders to Call 300,000
Workers From Shafts,
Following Failure to
Agree With Operators

Miners Forced to Move, Says Lewis

"Biggest Industrial Dis-
turbance Ever Staged,"
Predicts Union Chief

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Three hundred thousand miners will be called out on strike on November 1, and 90 per cent of the soft coal production of the United States will be cut off, in an avowed attempt to paralyze the industries of the nation so that operators in the bituminous fields may be brought to their knees.

This announcement was made by leaders of the United Mine Workers of America after their conference here with the operators broke up this afternoon without any agreement having been reached.

For several days the miners' representatives have been here insisting that the war is over and the war-time contract under which they are working should be superseded by a contract which will give them a 60 per cent increase in wages, a six-hour day, and a five-day week.

The operators say that such demands cannot be granted. They have offered the miners the continuation of the present agreement until April 1, 1920.

Lewis Declares for Strike

"We regret that this action had to be taken," said John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, "but the operators would not meet us and there was nothing we could do. The demands were formulated by the international committee of the United Mine Workers and they authorized calling a strike if no agreement could be reached by November 1."

There are about 300,000 of them in our organization, and there is no doubt in my mind that they will all walk out. This will be the biggest industrial disturbance ever staged. The steel strike is nothing compared with it. We will make no further advances to the operators."

"The conference is adjourned, and I suppose all is over," said one of the members of the operators' executive committee.

After the joint conference adjourned both sides met to consider the impending strike.

Says Wages Are Exaggerated

"We are not precipitating this strike because of any arbitrary stand taken by our side," said one of the delegates in the workers' meeting.

"We are precipitating it because of the exigencies of the situation, because we are going to live or we are not. The miner today is earning less than \$1,200, although the Department of Labor in a recent bulletin said that a man must have \$2,500 to live on. The miners are not getting fabulous wages, as is the belief of the public, a belief fostered by the operators."

"The public is going to ask why we precipitated this strike and I think this is the time to tell them. It is a serious thing to paralyze the industrial life of the nation, and anybody who does so must have a real good grievance. It is an act of desperation which has caused us to call this strike. It is a matter of necessity with us, and not one of desire. The miner is not earning a living wage."

The statement issued by the operators was as follows:

"1. That the demands were extravagant and impossible of acceptance."

"2. That an effective and entirely fair wage scale is in full force and effect until April 1, 1920, or until peace is proclaimed."

"3. That the public through the government was a third party to the present agreement and in the absence of and without the consent of the third party the operators had no right to consent to the arbitrary abrogation of the existing contract, nor had they any right to agree to a new contract which would double the cost of coal and restrict the output."

"In their position as to the time of expiration of the present contract, the operators were confirmed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, who was United States Fuel Administrator at the time the contract was made and who in a letter read before this conference declared that the contract is still in effect."

"The operators offered to continue under the present contract until April 1, 1920, and in the meantime to negotiate a new contract to become effective upon the termination of the present one."

"This would work no hardships upon the miners as the remaining days of the present contract are days of maximum production in the coal industry and every miner would have plenty of work at war-time wages. The position of the operators has at no time been arbitrary or unreasonable, but they have of necessity been governed by the existing contract and the economic limitations of the situation. On the other hand, the miners' delegates were bound by the fixed instructions given them by their Cleveland convention and did not recede from their position."

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Soldiers To Be Used to Move Ships

Federal Officials Say
They Will Keep Their
Boats Running and Defy
Men Who Walked Out

Food Piling Up In New Jersey

Longshoremen to Take
Referendum Vote on Re-
turning to Their Jobs

Developments in the longshoremen's strike yesterday were:

Following a conference of the strikers with government, railway and shipping officials, the longshoremen agreed to take a referendum on the question of returning to work. The result will not be known before Monday, probably not until Wednesday.

William Z. Ripley, director of the National Adjustment Commission, delivered an ultimatum to the strikers. He said the government intended to see that its vessels were docked and loaded.

The longshoremen replied that they would only remove the baggage of Colonel E. M. House when he arrives on the transport Northern Pacific.

Secretary of War Baker announced that soldiers and sailors would be used to handle freight on government transports if necessary.

The ferry tie-up has thrown 25,000 more men out of work in addition to the 100,000 deep sea and 15,000 coastwise workers already idle. The section of the ferry men is holding up large quantities of foodstuffs and milk on the Jersey side.

Ten thousand employees of the American Railway Express threaten to quit at once unless their demands now before the Federal Wage Adjustment Board are granted.

The longshoremen are voting on the question of handling food cargoes. Their decision will not be known until Monday. If they vote to return to work, they will have to handle the food cargoes with approximately 500,000 tons of food are tied up in the harbor.

Thomas A. Edison proposed a profit-sharing plan to the men, saying the pier workers were not receiving their just deserts.

Delegates from numerous coastwise ports are expected to arrive to-day in New York. They will be met and taken along the Atlantic seaboard. Marine officials say about eighty-four vessels engaged in the coastwise trade will be affected by the action.

The harbor was further clogged up by the arrival of fourteen more vessels yesterday. They were all compelled to cast anchor in midstream.

Railroad officials, under the leadership of A. J. Stone, head of the New York Conference, will meet labor officials this morning at 10 o'clock to attempt to reach a settlement.

Pier Men Voting On Ending Strike

Result Won't Be Known
Until To-morrow; Food
Is Not Yet Being Moved

The first sign of a possible adjustment of the longshoremen's strike, now in its fifth day, developed yesterday at the conference of the National Adjustment Commission in the Produce Exchange.

Following an appeal by William Z. Ripley, director of the commission, the strike committee of the longshoremen agreed to refer the question of the men's returning to work to the locals. A referendum vote is now being taken among the fifty-four locals of the International Longshoremen's Association, but John F. Riley, the new strike chairman, made known that he would not be known before Monday at the earliest, and probably not until Wednesday.

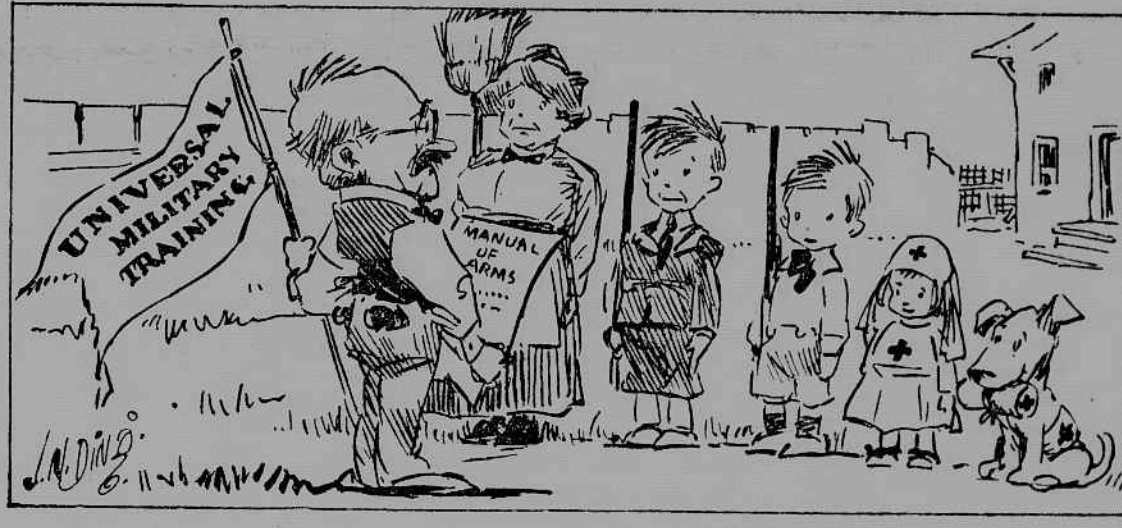
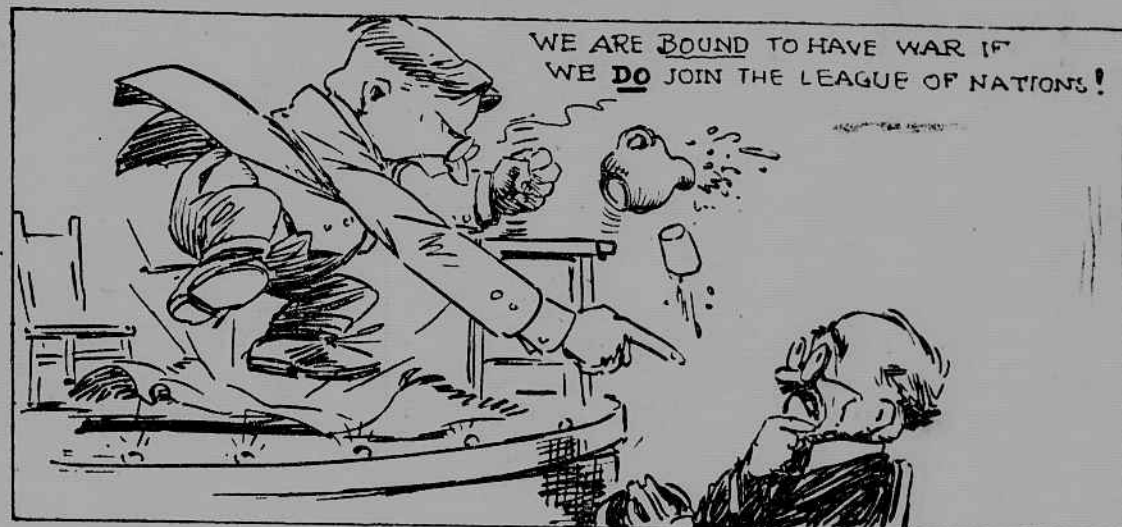
The men, he said, in response to the request of the Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams, also will vote on whether they will move food cargoes or not. This precludes all possibility of return on this question until Monday, said Riley, though he refused that 5,000 tons of food are now spoiling in freight cars and about 500,000 tons more are beginning to rot in the holds of vessels tied up in the harbor.

Points Made at Conference

The conference was attended by representatives of the government, railway and shipping interests of the port and about ninety longshoremen's delegates, headed by Riley. The four salient points set forth by Mr. Ripley were that the increase of five and ten cents given the men was merely provisional and made to give them some slight relief until December 1; that the men were not giving as good service as they had been in the past, and that he hoped that by December 1, when their case is reopened, they will merit an increase; that they should have patience until that time, as President Wilson has said that the cost of living will decline during the winter and that if the wages are made too

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Any Way You Look at It Calls for Universal Training



Wilson Awaits Palmer's View Of Dry Measure

President Will Not Sign the
Prohibition Enforcing Act
Until Attorney General
Passes Upon Its Form

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Attorney General Palmer will be asked to give the President a legal opinion on the prohibition enforcement bill, before the President signs the measure, it was said officially to-day at the White House.

The bill has not yet been received at the White House, but is expected by Monday. Immediately upon its receipt the measure will be dispatched to the Department of Justice for scrutiny by the Attorney General to ascertain if the act is properly drawn and provides adequate authority for enforcing both war-time and constitutional prohibition.

Attorney General Palmer would not give any hint as to his opinion of the legality of the proposed act to-day.

Although the House yesterday voted by more than three to one to accept the conference report on the prohibition enforcement bill, the anti-prohibitionists refuse to toss up the sponge, and Representative Rainey, of Illinois, to-day introduced a resolution calling upon the President to proclaim the army demobilized, as a consequence of which the oceans of liquors and beer and light wines now held in bond or elsewhere beyond the reach of the prohibition law would be available for objects for lawful public sale. Mr. Rainey holds the opinion that such a resolution, approved by the Senate and the House, would be a declaration of the King of Italy could proclaim the result without waiting for ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, something which the other side has held essential to lifting the existing ban.

The resolution itself declares that: "It is the sense of Congress that the conditions necessary to the termination of the war-time prohibition act and prescribed therein now exist, and the President is hereby requested to proclaim the demobilization of the army."

Mr. Rainey said to-day that the war-time law was conceived with the purpose of conserving men for other industries and to encourage efficiency, and this purpose has been served.

Treaty Is Ratified By French Senate

Paris, Oct. 11.—The French Senate to-day ratified the peace treaty and also the Franco-American and Franco-British defense treaties.

The vote on the peace treaty with Germany was 217 for ratification, none against, and one abstention—that of Senator Delahaye. The vote for adoption of the ratification of the two defense treaties was unanimous, all of the 218 votes being cast in its favor.

Premier Clemenceau, before the peace treaty was ratified, made an eloquent speech in which he defended various clauses of the treaty and particularly one permitting Germany to retain cannon and fortresses on her eastern frontier. The premier explained this by saying it was to Germany's interest to defend herself on the east, and that France had no desire to see Germany lapse into Bolshevism.

Referring to the Anglo-French and Franco-American agreements, M. Clemenceau declared that he had not asked for a British-American alliance, but that he had accepted it quite willingly.

"The best justification of the peace treaty," said M. Clemenceau, "is that if at any time we had been asked if we wanted the present treaty nobody would have refused it."

The discussion on ratification came to a prompt termination after Premier Clemenceau asked the senators not to lose any time, but to pass upon the treaty immediately. There was no trace of bitterness and criticism which characterized the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies.

The debate occupied only three sessions of the Senate.

One Slain, Five Hurt, in New Chester Race Riot

CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 11.—Race riots broke out here again to-day. One man has been shot and killed, and five others injured, some of them probably fatally.

The dead and injured are all white. Mayor McIlwain asked the Sheriff for assistance in controlling the situation.

London Fears Grave Crisis In Riga Coup

Capture of City Said to
Clear Way for March on
Petrograd; Berlin Back-
ing of Move Suspected

London, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press).—It was stated in authoritative quarters here this afternoon that a German-Russian attack on Riga was carried out on Friday under cover of a heavy bombardment by German guns, forcing the Letts to evacuate the city.

The reported capture of Riga is regarded most seriously by military experts here. They say that between the Germano-Russian troops and the city of Petrograd there is no force that would prove effective in stopping an advance upon that city, from which, once it was reached, it would be difficult to dislodge them.

A dispatch from Berlin says the "Lokal Anzeiger" publishes a message from Mitau stating that Russian troops under Colonel Avaloff-Bermondet had occupied Riga Friday morning after severe fighting. This morning, after more severe fighting, they took the village of Thorenberg, a mile east of the Duna, by assault. Thereupon the Duna bridge into the city was occupied.

The Lettish press bureau in Copenhagen, according to a dispatch from that city, has received a message from Riga dated Friday saying the Letts have abandoned the left bank of the Dvina River and hold the right bank. The message reports the arrival of Estonian armored trains.

The British fleet has left Riga for an unknown destination, according to reports received by the "Lokal Anzeiger" in Berlin and transmitted here.

A Mitau dispatch says that certain of the Lettish troops have joined Colonel Avaloff-Bermondet. Strong Estonian columns are reported to be marching from Segewald toward Riga. An Estonian transport is on the way to Libau.

The Lettish Legation here was without communication for several hours.

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Fear Relapse If President Begins Work

Specialist's Decision De-
stroys All Hope He Can
Resume Duties Soon,
but May Sign Few Bills

Daily Gains Are Still Reported

Successor, in Event His
Disability Continues,
Again Being Discussed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Hope that President Wilson soon might regain his normal health and resume fully the duties of his office was swept away to-day by his physicians, who announced it would be impossible for him to leave his bed "for an extended period."

The full text of the early bulletin, issued at 12:50 p. m., after a consultation by Drs. Grayson, Ruffin and Stitt, the President's regular physicians, and Dr. Francis X. Dercum, a Philadelphia neurologist, read:

"The President shows signs of continued improvement, but his condition is such as to necessitate his remaining in bed for an extended period."

The bulletin on all sides seems to be to refrain from raising the question of the President's disability to act under the Constitution, but officials are known to have considered it one of the possibilities of the situation.

Disability Question Raised

At 9:45 o'clock to-night Dr. Grayson issued a bulletin stating: "The President has had a comfortable day."

The bulletin was taken as emphasizing that the President still had a long road to travel before he reached complete recovery.

Although in keeping with the programme of rest originally planned for Mr. Wilson by Dr. Grayson, the physicians' announcement brought home again to officials the possible effect of the President's illness on public affairs and the need for discussion as to what expedient might be adopted should the press of executive business reach a point demanding more attention than he could give it.

The discussion on all sides seems to be to refrain from raising the question of the President's disability to act under the Constitution, but officials are known to have considered it one of the possibilities of the situation.

May Sign Few Bills

The Constitution, it was again pointed out, provides that in case of the President's "disability," the Vice-President shall act as Chief Executive, but there is no precedent for such a transfer of authority. The question is as to how it might be brought about should the necessity arise.

The physicians' announcement was not taken to mean that Mr. Wilson would be prohibited from sitting up in bed and it was considered entirely possible that he might be permitted to sign a few important bills and orders each day as his progress continues. That will be a matter, however, which those attending him must decide as time goes on, and the disposition of officials seems to be to let the question of his disability solve itself as specific cases arise.

Refuse To Be Specific

None of the physicians would be more specific in predicting the extent of the President's confinement, nor would they say whether he might be permitted to sign a few important bills and orders each day as his progress continues. That will be a matter, however, which those attending him must decide as time goes on, and the disposition of officials seems to be to let the question of his disability solve itself as specific cases arise.

It is pointed out, however, that mere failure to sign a legislative measure would not constitute disability, since bills passed by Congress become law automatically if the President fails to act within ten days after they reach him. The view of some Administration officials is that measures known to be unacceptable could be held up by administration leaders in the Senate and the House.

Opinions Clash on Disability

In consideration of the question of disability, it is pointed out that most of the sweeping powers vested in the Executive as war executives still are in the hands of the President alone. Consequently, although by common agreement each member of the Cabinet is conducting his duties as if he were President so far as his particular department is concerned, it is suggested that cases might arise under war legislation in which any department head would be powerless.

Who could declare a President's disability is known to present something of a puzzle to the legal advisers of the President. The only attention is silent on the point, and in the absence of an exact precedent a number of divergent opinions have been advanced informally.

In some quarters it is held that the decision could be properly made by the Cabinet because it would be in a position to judge if the functioning of a Chief Executive was necessary in the public interest. In every case

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